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ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

EMILE CARTAILHAC

PROFESSOR EMILE CARTAILHAC of Toulouse died at Geneva on November 25, 1921, at the age of seventy-six years. He had gone to Geneva only a few days before as the guest of Professor Eugene Pitard and to deliver a public lecture at the university. The lecture was so well received that Professor Cartailhac was invited to remain



EMILE CARTAILHAC

(Born at Marseilles, Feb. 15, 1845; died at Geneva, Nov. 25, 1921)

and deliver additional lectures. While preparing for the second lecture, he suffered a stroke from which he never regained consciousness. After appropriate funeral services conducted by the university, the burial took place at the family seat at Camarès (Aveyron).

In Professor Cartailhac the science of prehistoric archaeology has lost one of its ablest exponents. He possessed to an unusual

degree a happy combination of the elements which make for success alike in the study and in the field. This combination also fitted him admirably for his duties as curator in two museums, Saint-Remo and the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle. Cartailhac loved his caves and no one knew them more thoroughly; but he also recognized the importance of an ample and well-ordered library, and of museum collections properly displayed. He could show a book, a specimen, a prehistoric station with a zest that captivated any beholder.

As a lecturer in his chosen field Cartailhac had few equals and never lacked opportunity to exercise his talent in this respect, even to the last. In addition to his Geneva engagement, he was to have lectured later in the winter at the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris. In the meantime he was giving his usual courses in anthropology at the University of Toulouse, which were always largely attended.

As an explorer of caverns and other prehistoric sites he had accomplished a prodigious amount of work. The more difficult the task, either mentally or physically, the more attraction it had for him. During the last few years of his life he penetrated the cavern of Trois-Frères through all its ramifications, on at least three occasions. Only those who have attempted the same feat even once can appreciate what this means; for Trois-Frères is one of the most difficult caverns imaginable.

As a member of the Commission des Monuments Classés (section of prehistoric monuments) under the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts, Cartailhac was instrumental in developing and directing the movement for the preservation of prehistoric monuments. He took the lead in setting aside as national monuments some of the important caves made known through his own researches and publications, such for example as Niaux in Ariège, Gargas in Hautes-Pyrénées, and Marsoulas in Haute-Garonne.

Cartailhac was not without honor both at home and abroad. He was a Correspondent of the Institut de France, President of the Société du Midi de la France, member and former president of various academies and learned societies of Toulouse, Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Oxford, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier d'Instruction Publique and honorary member of various scientific societies, both French and foreign, including the American Anthropological Association.

As author, joint author, and editor, Cartailhac has left an enviable record. His principal works are listed in the following partial

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JOINT AUTHOR

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EDITOR

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2. *Dictionnaire archéologique de la Gaule, Epoque Celtique, L to S*, Paris, 1919-1921.

EXPEDITIONS OF THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN 1922

THE Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago is resuming active field-work in many parts of the world this year.

Through the generosity of Mr. Arthur B. Jones, one of the trustees of the institution, an anthropological expedition was to be sent out to the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies in June. The Museum has already carried on extensive work in China, Tibet, the Philippines, and Melanesia; and it is anticipated that the results of this expedition will serve as connecting links between these fields, and will throw new light on the early history and peopling of the Pacific. The Malayan expedition is headed by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, who has already spent four years among the pagan tribes of the Philippines. He proposes to begin his work among the more primitive tribes of the Malay Peninsula, thence proceed to the advanced peoples of central Sumatra and Java, and finally to penetrate into the little known interior regions of Borneo.

Dr. J. A. Mason, on the staff of the Museum, will inaugurate ethnological and archaeological researches on the Isthmus of Panama

and concentrate his main efforts on an archaeological investigation of Colombia in South America, practically still unexplored.

Mr. Charles L. Owen is planning to continue and complete the work of the Museum so hopefully begun in the Southwest of the United States and to conduct excavations in the Colorado Desert in southern California.

Dr. B. Laufer, Curator of the Department of Anthropology, expects to return to China toward the end of the year for the purpose of studying the aboriginal tribes of the island of Hai-nan, making an archaeological survey of the Province of Fu-kien and Manchuria, rounding out and enlarging the Chinese collections of the Museum.

THE ANGRAND PRIZE IN AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The following announcement has been made by the Bibliothèque nationale of France:

Le prix de 5,000 francs fondé par M. Angrand sera décerné en 1923 au meilleur ouvrage qui aura été publié en France ou à l'étranger pendant les années 1918-1922 sur l'Histoire, l'Ethnographie, l'Archéologie ou la Linguistique des races indigènes de l'Amérique, antérieurement à l'arrivée de Christophe Colomb.

Les auteurs qui désireront concourir devront remettre ou envoyer franco dix exemplaires de leurs ouvrages au Secrétariat de la Bibliothèque nationale avant le 1^{er} janvier 1923.

A ces ouvrages pourront s'ajouter ceux que des membres du jury croiront devoir évoquer comme susceptibles de prendre part au concours.

Le jury se réunira au commencement du mois de janvier 1923 pour arrêter la liste des ouvrages admis à concourir.

Communication de cette liste sera donnée aux membres du jury ne résidant pas à Paris, avec invitation de désigner avant le 15 février 1923 les ouvrages qui leur paraîtront de nature à pouvoir être évoqués.

Deux exemplaires des ouvrages évoqués devront être mis à la disposition du jury.

Conformément aux volontés du fondateur, le jury chargé de décerner le prix se composera de 18 membres, savoir:

1^o L'Administrateur général et les conservateurs en chef des quatre départements de la Bibliothèque nationale, qui formeront un comité permanent;

2^o Quatre membres de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, désignés par le comité permanent;

3^o Deux membres de la Société de Géographie de Paris et deux membres de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, désignés respectivement par les bureaux de ces deux sociétés;

4° Cinq étrangers désignés par le comité permanent et choisis hors de France parmi les savants les plus autorisés des deux mondes et particulièrement parmi les membres des bureaux des Sociétés de Géographie et d'Anthropologie.

Le prix ne pourra être partagé.

Il ne pourra être décerné qu'a un ouvrage ayant réuni au moins dix suffrages.

Les cinq membres étrangers pourront émettre leur vote par correspondance.

Les ouvrages des membres du Jury ne seront pas admis au concours.

THE Abbé Breuil is reported as accepting Mr. Reid Moir's flints from the Cromer Forest Bed and the Crag as artifacts and "as indubitable evidence for the existence of Man in the Pliocene Age." The number, regularity and position of the chippings are said to "preclude the possibility of any agency other than purposive human action." (*Man*, 1922, p. 48.)

IN a recent communication to the *Revue anthropologique* (1922, p. 63 f.) Dr. K. Stolyhwo mentions the following savants as occupants of anthropological chairs at Polish Universities: Jan Czekanowski, Lwow; Jozef Kostrewski, Poznanie; Julian Talko-Hryncewicz, Cracow; Kazimierz Stolyhwo, Warsaw.

PROFESSOR W. SCHMIDT, the editor of *Anthropos*, gave two courses at the University of Vienna during the winter semester 1921-1922—one on the beginnings of social development, and another on the history and methods of ethnology. In Berlin Professor von Luschan lectured on physical anthropology and the anthropology of the Mediterranean countries, Dr. K. Preuss on the religion of the ancient Mexicans, Dr. M. Schmidt on the peoples of South America, Dr. W. Lehmann on the calendric systems of Central America and the relations of pre-Columbian America to the Old World. At Bonn Dr. F. Graebner dealt with types of language and politico-social problems from the point of view of culture history. In Halle Dr. R. Thurnwald offered courses on primitive religion and art. At Leipzig Professor K. Weule lectured on the origin and prehistory of man and on Asiatic ethnography, while Dr. F. Krause treated the ethnography and archaeology of Mexico and Central America. Professor R. Martin of Munich, besides a general course in physical anthropology, lectured on the races of Austria. In Tübingen Dr. A. Kraemer offered courses in Asiatic ethnography and Samoan linguistics and history. (*Petermanns Mitteilungen*, 1921, pp. 260-262.)

A letter from Father Wilhelm Koppers, (Associate Editor of *Anthropos*) dated Remolino, Tierra del Fuego, Jan. 23, 1922, indicates that he and Sr. Martin Gusinde of the Santiago Museum have been successfully studying the Yamana Indians from an ethnographic and linguistic point of view. Whether their researches will be extended to the Ona and Alakaluf, will depend on conditions encountered.

CARL LUMHOLTZ, born in Norway in 1851, formerly engaged in anthropological exploration and research for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and other institutions, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., at the beginning of May.

DR. CHARLES PEABODY sailed for France on the last day of May to take up his work as Director of the American School in France of Prehistoric Study.

MR. A. I. HALLOWELL has been appointed to a Fellowship in Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania for the present year. His field of research is to be chiefly in Algonkian.

DR. W. H. R. RIVERS, of the University of Cambridge, well-known to all American ethnologists but particularly to students of primitive social organization, died on June 4, at the age of fifty-eight.

MR. HARLAN I. SMITH is spending the summer at Bella Coola, British Columbia, continuing his investigations of the Bella Coola Indians for the Victoria Memorial Museum (the national museum of Canada).

DRS. WALTER HOUGH and ALEŠ HRDLIČKA of the United States National Museum have been appointed delegates to represent the Smithsonian Institution and by the State Department to represent the United States at the coming session of the International Congress of Americanists at Rio de Janeiro, August 20-30. They will also represent the Institution at the International Congress on the History of America which meets at the same place on September 7.

DR. WILLIAM C. FARABEE, Curator of the American Section of the University Museum, Philadelphia, started for Peru on February 4 for the purpose of making archaeological investigations. He expects to be absent from the Museum for a year.

MR. ROBERT BURKITT is studying the native languages, customs, and folk-lore of Guatemala for the University Museum of Philadelphia.

EMILE RIVIÈRE, well-known for his explorations of palaeolithic caves of Mentone and the south of France, died in Paris on January 25th at the age of 86 years.